to secure the election of Mr. White, the Federal-Whig Union Compromise candidate.

In the other Districts, the issues as to Southern Rights have not been made as distinctly as in South Alabama. The people have generally adheared to their old party divisions. This has caus- munity could safely yield. But this contest decides ed the election of Judge Smith, who, coming another Issue rarely brought forward upon the stump out as an independent candidate, has probably by public speakers, not because it it is unseen, but be-

made as to the Compromise Measures, or the ques who fears no issues, and who regardless of the whime "Union" men, both Democrats, and both in favor of the many meets the supposed dangers with a bold of abiding by the Compromise.

have here in Mobile. With us they indicate the the Political Issue is but as a feather in the balance friends and justifiers of the "Compromise Meas-beside the Social Issue. ures." The Southern Rights Party embraces all the opponents of those Measures. Had this class- , What is the Social Issue ! It is whether Slavery

The Southern Standard.

W. D. CHAPMAN | Publishers and Proprietors.

ARTICLE TEN-The powers not delegated to the United states by the constitution, nor prohibeted by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.—Federal Constitution.

COLUMBUS:

Saturday Morning, August 23, 1851.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN A. QUITMAN. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JOSEPH BELL.

FOR TREASURER. RICHARD GRIFFITH.

FOR AUDITOR, GEORGE T. SWANN.

FOR CONGRESS WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

STATE RIGHTS TICKET-FOR THE CONVENTION GEORGE H. YOUNG, WILLIAM L. HARRIS, JAMES M. WYNNE

SAMUEL BUTLER, MOSES JORDAN, THOMAS I. SHARP

First Monday and Day Following in September Are the days the people elect members to the StateCon- from the sanctuary for thou art unclean—thou dealest vention. Let no man be absent from the polls on these

The following gentlemen are the State Rights Union candidates, and let every man who would preserve wrong and injustice attempted to be practiced on the institutions of the south, vote for them-all. Remember the names and see that they are all on your ticket thus before you deposit it in the ballot-box:

G. H. YOUNG, W. L. HARRIS. J. M. WYNNE.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. "That the acts of the convention proposed to be held by this

A PIC-NIC Is proposed to be given jointly by the State Rights Associations of Monroe and Lowndes on Friday and Saturday the 29th. and 30th., at Gallaher's mills, just on the line between the two counties, in the neighborhood of Caledo-August 22nd. 1851.

Col. R. Davis, of Monroe, Will address the people at BARTON, Monday 25th., August. COLUMBUS, Tuesday 26th " CALEDONIA, Wednesday 27th The honest yeomanry of the country are earnestly invited to come out, and hear the truth. Col. Davis is an able and eloquent man, a clear and cogent reasoner, and is a perfect master of all the issues involved in the questions of the day. Columbus Aug 22nd. 1851.

TO THE BALLOT-BOX.

This will be the last issue that will reach our coun-

The True Issue.

We have presented the Issues now in contest before the people only in their Political bearing, and have endeavored to show that they involved rights no com-(though the result is not certainly known) receiv- cause the result is supposed too distant, and because it ed in addition to the entire Whig vote a sufficient involves the feelings and passions of men as much as number of Democrats, to defeat Col. Erwin, who their judgment, and is therefore passed over under the ran as the "State Rights Democratic" nominee. general plea that "we had as well wait until the danger In the sixth, or Huntsville District, no issue was is nearer." Such a plea has no influence with a man front, and warns the People of coming evil.

In conclusion we may remark that the words At the risk of being misunderstood and misrepresent "Union men" and "Union party" have a very ed, we shall show that another beside the Political Isdifferent signification in the interior from what they | sue is pending, and that when weighed accurately that

ification been observed in the other Districts, and shall or shall not exist in this country. Congress has the issue turned solely upon that point, we have decided that it will neither recognize nor protect it where connection, and which runs into the commercial and in any other way. business transactions of the day, and beside this, is carve out for itself a home in new lands.

tended. It has not only manifested hostility to the North. existence of the institution. The people of the free planter to emancipate his slaves. If the South acqui- may have been uttered while Mr. Cobb was absent. States are opposed to its existence—they control the esces in this doctrine the North has gained a substanto misrepresent any gentleman—we have never in-Law making as well as the executive branch of the tial victory over slavery. It has succeeded in raising dulged in that sort of warfare-we have left that to government, and to do this the power of the ballot-box up a party in the South under the pretence of preserv- our opponents. If we are betrayed into giving expressis everywhere invoked. The forum and the pulpit are ing the Union and the adjustment, but the real object ion either to opinions or language calculated to do inthe common theatres from whence flow the impassion- of this Union party is to wheedle the South into acquied harangues of the abolition preachers, and the very esceing. The dissolution of the Union is the bugbear This practice we shall never abandon. We will furlation against the institution. A wide and deep line destruction those who take the word of others as the ry, we have ever entertained for him the kindliest feelhas been drawn in the church on this subject. It has rule of action. Fellow-citizens, beware of those who ings, and spoke of his political positions with freedom, entered the temples of the Almighty, and those who sing the song of Union, Glorious Union. This Union and in our poor way, pointed a jest at his expense, we er, now turn with horror from them. The slavehold- who demand our constitutional rights, but from those at the candidate through the reviewer. church member says : I am holier than thou; thy selled submission to wrong and injustice. presence is a pest, and thy breath pollution-withdraw curst, go thy ways for none of the refreshing promises of Him whom we worship are for thee or thy household. and perpetuate this glorious Union, and who would Can any institution thus deprived of governmental represerve the Constitution from infraction, and resist cognition and protection long exist ! Can any institution warred upon from the pulpit, from the press, and through the ballot-box as has been that of slavery continue many years to exist ? We cannot believe it unless some check is found to restrain the fanaticism of

The Issue then is the continuance or suppression of

Let us look at home and see what we invite by ac- tend with any such men. quiescing. We take one long stride toward that poli-This will be talled upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to cast their try readers before they will be called upon to the Convention. Let no man as independence from the frugality of your sires, to yield the unkind thoughts and even words of tone was easier of belief. Some of our warmest friends have upon ideal men of all parties reflect on this aggressive spirit. Where uptraided us for not taking Gen. Quitman up, and urpromise bills as to shrink, at this late period of the canvass, from a discussion of their menits.

State—Duty to the South and her glorious institutions was unaimously repulation. With a doubt as to his soundness.

Very Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. COBB.

We all know. It has obtained possession of the genmitted every friend to desert us, and the Standard to word of our glorious institutions as the unkind thoughts and even words of tome call men of all parties reflect on this aggressive spirit. Where upraided us for not taking Gen. Quitman up, and urpromise bills as to shrink, at this late period of the canvass, from a discussion of their menits.

Note that Cons try readers before they will be called upon to cast their votes for delegate to the Convention. Let no man as votes for delegate to the Convention. Let no man as votes for delegate to the Convention. Let no man as votes for delegate to the Convention. Let no man as votes for delegate to the Convention. Let no man as votes for delegate to the Convention. Let no man as votes for delegate to the Convention. Let no man as votes for delegate to the Convention. Let no man as votes for delegate to the Convention. Let no man as votes for delegate to the Convention as regards the Unit of the Unit fellow-citizens that treason is ever stealthy in its approach. Its steps are cautious and prudently made. of all the free States, and the ballot-box is made to moved. We have pointed them to the assertions of proach. Its steps are cautious and prudently made. It conceals itself behind "masked batteries," and suIt conceals itself behind "masked batteries," and s gars its arguments. It appeals to the popular caprice to abandon one right after another, and thus are men, sawell as States, rendered defenceless. This cry of the So. Standard under date of the sawell as States, rendered defenceless. This cry of the 20th, inst.

will do in the next ten years, no man can tell. We the general conversation of the intelligence of the Union party, as an evidence that their hopes might in to our slave property. This doctrine of non-intervention for an anchor of safety to our slave property. This doctrine of non-intervention for an anchor of safety to our slave property. This doctrine of non-intervention for an anchor of safety to our slave property. This doctrine of non-intervention for an anchor of safety to our slave property. This doctrine of non-intervention for an anchor of safety to our slave property. as well as States, rendered defenceless. This cry of Union, Glorious Union—what is it? What is the ination the future is gloomy enough, and we have no some degree, mislead them. Many have left us mortification to the 20th, inst.

You will confer a favor by stating distinctly, whether you were misunderstood by the confer a favor by stating distinctly, whether you were misunderstood by the confer a favor by stating distinctly, whether you were misunderstood by the confer a favor by stating distinctly, whether you were misunderstood by the confer a favor by stating distinctly, whether you were misunderstood by the confer a favor by stating distinctly, whether you were misunderstood by the confer a favor by stating distinctly, whether you were misunderstood by the confer a favor by stating distinctly, whether you were misunderstood by the confer a favor by stating distinctly, whether you were misunderstood by the confer a favor by the confer a favor by stating distinctly. Union worth if our rights are denied to us in it ! If it fancy to paint the spectre figure of abolitionism threadfied and chagrined. We deplored this. But as a conwhether you were misunderstood by me; or, whethrect repeal of the Mexican laws." is converted into an engine of oppression ought it to ing its way through our towns and cities, carrying in vincing proof that we should not act too hasty, we have er I did misrepresent your language on the occabe preserved! There is a Union party in Ireland! its train all the evils incident to servile insurrection.— pointed them to the avowals of Senator Foote, who, abe preserved 1 There is a Union party in Preland 1. There is a Union party in Preland 1. There is a believe with beared so on their this way for the present part of the part of the present part of the present part of the present part of the present part of the part of the present part of the part of the present part of the part of the present part of the part of the present part of t There is a Union party in Poland! There is a Union party in Hungary! Ireland is the slave of England—
There may be those with beards on their chin who party in Hungary! Ireland is the slave of England—
Poland the vassal of Russia, and Hungary is bleeding will flee the country to avoid the rising up of the blacks, ist! Did senator Foote attempt to deceive the honest

who does not know that free Negro labor could be pro-curded—sh, commanded for the many results and above all, Within the Union. We are where duty

I am, sir curded-ah, commanded for the means necessary to to the State-duty to the South-duty to the Union barely sustain life. Free negro labor could be had for and the constitution place us-we are acting with the Two, Three or Four dollars per month, and we ask the poor man if he desires to come in competition with this sort of labor. Emancipate the slaves and this is branches will be worse than the day laborer, for this these things—he is not a secessionist, the Standard ferred to, I cannot pretend to give, but the substance

We have said that the whole scheme of adjustment recognized as a political element by the organic law tends to strengthen the federal government against the of the land, and speaks through the ballot-box-we institution of slavery. It fixes the action of govern-

Gen. Quitman's Speech.

We listened attentively to the public address of this gentleman, and those points in his Message which have elicited so much controversy, are now definitely, and as far as we are concerned, distinctly understood. Whatever of doubt we may have heretofore entertained as to the construction of that document, we are now the Convention Candidates, in Columbus, on the prepared to say that it will receive at our hands, at all 11th, inst. times, full and free defence. We know from the lips "He (Mr. Harris,) turned Mr. Cobb's jokes of the writer his meaning, object and aim. With this and arguments both against him, and then chalwe are satisfied. His interpretation of his meaning lenged Mr. Coob, or any of his associates, to disand intentions, are good against the construction of all cuss the question of protection to slave property in To show you that the Convention is not called with the institution of slavery in the Southern States.— he made as given in his own words in another column ed as an acknowledgement by the Submission party the intention, as the self-styled Union party say, of That is the issue, and the present contest has a power- as near as it was possible to get them at the time, in this county that no protection by law exists in for the secession of this State from the Union, we give ful bearing on this issue. The submission or Union prove that he has not only been grossly, but shameful these territories for slave yroperty.' below the 7th section of the Convention Bill, which party are for acquiescing in the action of government; ly, misrepresented by the Union party. We shall I beg to say that I listened attentively to the reshows that its action comes back to the People, to be that action excluded slavery from the territory acquired therefore stand by this message, taking the writer's as marks of Mr. Harris, on the occasion referred to, from Mexico, and it acknowledged the right of Con- the only true construction of it. We shall not argue and if any such challenge was peremptorily given, gress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and with opponents as to what it should be; we take it as especially with a view to elicit an answer at that District is concerned. That action warrants the sup- we know it to be triumphantly defensible. If oppo- peared somewhat strange, if, (after I had, during act, before they become binding on this State, shall be submitted to the people at the ballot box for to destroy the slave trade between the States. These be submitted to the people at the ballot box for to destroy the slave trade between the States. These says he means, we have no question of dispute with this very question with him no tess than seven times,) that gentleman, at the very close of our canvass their approval or disapproval, at such time and in are some of the features of the action of Congress that them, for then they charge him with falsehood. We and when he had the closing reply, should have the Union party propose tamely to submit to. We can shall spend no time or space on such opponents. We thrown out such a challenge as you represent in not afford to peril our rights and constitutional privitake it for granted that our time can be more usefully the "Standard" of the 16th. It is not in charac-

cy which will make Emancipation necessary, and let too ultra for us. We saw a large and respectable parus ask how we are to Emancipate, or free the negroes, and who will send them away? Government will not disunionist—that he proposed to carry the State of resentation of myself; but if such was your unundertake to transport four or five millions of negroes Mississippi out of the Union. The Union party press derstanding, and if that challenge is endorsed by and colonize them. Will owners free and then trans- throughout the entire State so declared, day after day. either of my talented and accomplished opponents, port them ! It is not probable; it would bankrupt Every Union party orator that we have heard for seven I inform you, sirs, that the same will be accepted the ablest of them to do it. But will men stand still months past, has sung the same song. On every cor- by me. I shall be prepared to defend the Union and see themselves deprived of their property, or will ner, and in every crowd, the same song has greeted party on this question, whenever the "friends of they submit to be taxed to send it out of the country ! our ears. Even down to that inimitable clown, H. S. protection," (as you say) shall notify me that If the government attempts to transport negroes it will draw a large proportion of its means from the he invoked high Heaven to attest its truth. What At the same time, I wish it to be will draw a large proportion of its means from the South for that purpose, and the remaining industry of the South must contribute its quota. What say those men who have toiled for years to acquire a competenmen who have toiled for years to acquire a competenmen who have toiled for years to acquire a competenmen who have toiled for years to acquire a competenmen who have toiled for years to acquire a competenmen who have toiled for years to acquire a competenmen who have toiled for years to acquire a competenment of the south that the held that the free the same stout heart and stalwart arm a lieuted to the construction placed upon non-intervention as a life-boat in the political storm of a Presidential that he held that he free, the same stout heart and stalwart arm intention to be considered as thus attempting to ment of our property in the country, that the laws and sutnament of the south triumph and sutnament. cy for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for themselves and family to that policy which rency for the ders emancipation necessary? Will you submit to have your hard earnings thus wrenched from you and have your hard earnings thus wrenched from you and have been our fault. So we have your hard earnings thus wrenched from you and have been our fault. So we have your hard earnings thus wrenched from you and have been our fault. So we have your hard earnings thus wrenched from you and have been our fault. So we shall march onwards, my friends, and on, in any wrong and improper inference liable to be have your hard earnings thus wrenched from you and ceived us again, it would have been our fault. So we only object is to guard myself and my one of the neresy as thep could carry, and need the good cause, until the Rights and Equality of that if there were any such laws they were void that if there were any such laws they were void that if there were any such laws they were void the South shall be triumphantly vindicated, and the south shall be triumphantly vindicated.

to COMPETE WITH FREE NEGRO LABOR, and by the senseless cry of no party. We looked forward sume whatever of obliquy may properly attach to this sort of labor. Emancipate the slaves and this is nor the action of that Congress by which the South the state of things that must exist. But what will be- was deprived of her interest in an Empire the richest come of the mechanical class. Their condition in all the valor of man ever won. Quitman defends none of

bout cover your increase for the next sixteen years.

Col. Jos. B. Cobb, and the Standard.

say, when an institution of this sort, loses the protectment as to slavery by denying that it is responsible to B. Cobb, one of the submission candidates for the conwhether any law existed in the torritories, by which it below will be found a communication from Col. J. of the United States, to state (any one of the State Rights Union Association of the State Rights Un ing care of government—a government formed to proit as to any other property. In short it claims the right vention. It will be perceived that he intimates that it as to any other property. In short it claims the right vention. It will be perceived that he intimates that it as to any other property. tect life, liberty and property wherever its jurisdiction to legislate to abolish but not to protect it. It has said we may have done him injustice in the matter to the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would happy manner, and many saw in the old man's eye and the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would happy manner, and many saw in the old man's eye and the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would happy manner, and many saw in the old man's eye and the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would happy manner, and many saw in the old man's eye and the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would happy manner, and many saw in the old man's eye and the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would happy manner, and many saw in the old man's eye and the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would happy manner, and many saw in the old man's eye and the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would happy manner, and many saw in the old man's eye and the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would happy manner, and many saw in the old man's eye and the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would happy manner, and many saw in the old man's eye and the stand to any one in the whole audience, who would be added to any one in the whole audience who would be added to any one in the whole audience who would be added to any one in the whole audience who would be added to any one in the whole audience who would be added to any one in the whole audience who would be added to any one in the whole audience who would be added to any one in the whole audience who would be added to any one in the whole audience who whole audience extends—that its days are numbered. It is philo- that it will not protect it, and this, properly construed, which our attention has been directed by him. We so assert. I said I had asked the question repeatedly sophically true. It cannot extend—it cannot expand means this, It shall perish for the lack of protection. It have only to say that we are unconscious of it, and it —it is cribed and encircled, and must either perish or has said it shall not extend its present limits, and this, will be at once admitted by those who read the note ishing the harboring, concealing or entiting away slaves which mark the man and distinguish the soldier. The properly construed, means this, You shall emancipate below from W. L. Harris Esq., that our notice of the from their owners, in the territories,) existed in the crowd then dispersed. We have said that the government has refused to ecognize and protect slavery where its jurisdiction ex
The property construed, means this, You shall emancipate the property construed from Mexico. I remarked that my language used on the occasion fully authorized us to the property construed from Mexico. I remarked that my language used on the occasion had been replied to by asking another—"has throw forward the declaration that a challenge for distance the property construed from Mexico. I remarked that my language used on the occasion had been replied to by asking another—"has throw forward the declaration that a challenge for distance the property construed from Mexico. I remarked that my language used on the occasion fully authorized us to the property construed from Mexico. I remarked that my language used on the occasion fully authorized us to the property construed from Mexico. I remarked that my language used on the occasion fully authorized us to the property construed from Mexico. I remarked that my language used on the occasion fully authorized us to the property construed from Mexico. I remarked that my language used on the occasion fully authorized us to the language used on the occasion fully authorized used to the language used on the occasion fully authorized used to the language used on the occasion fully authorized used to the language used on the occasion fully authorized used to the language used on the occasion fully authorized use recognize and protect slavery where its jurisdiction ex- ed unless the South resist the encroachments of the cussion was tendered, and was not accepted. He stat-The Northern statesmen under the doctrine of non- gentleman, and discuss the point in debate. Was it whole moral as well as political influence of the government has been exerted against slavery, and the patronage of the present administration is wielded at clusive that they intended to produce the very necessic.

The Northern statesmen under the doctrine of non-size and discuss the point in debate. Was it accepted? Mr. Cobb may not have been in the house given government has been exerted against slavery, and the patronage of the present administration is wielded at clusive that they intended to produce the very necessic. this moment, by a bold, determined opponent of the ty of which we speak, to wit : to force the Southern may be possible that the language referred to by us

books used in infant schools contain maxims calculated with which the timid are frightened, and the associa- ther remark that no personal unkind feeling has ever and intended to poison the minds of the growing popu- tions and love of the Past are appealed to to win to marked our course toward Col. Cobb-on the contrawere wont to call the Southern church members broth- is in peril, great, imminent peril; but not from those have separated the man from the politician, and aimed

> We say to Col. Cobb now, as we stated to his friends sue to an intelligent community.

To the Proprietors of Southern Standard:

Gentlemen, a number of your last paper has under its editorial accounts of a discussion between

States extended the same recognization and protecthe Territories of New Mexico, and Utah. No

employed. At any rate we have no disposition to con- ter with Mr. Harris, to make such challenge under such circumstances, nor is it my disposition to re-We had reason to fear that Governor Quitman was fuse a challenge for debate from an opponent of his of any legislation to see the fuse a challenge for debate from an opponent of his of any legislation to see the fuse as with individuals, those only are respectively. their "advocate" is ready to make good the chal-

to compete with slave labor, you would be compelled Glorious Union. We had determined to be seduced sense of justice to yourself and Col. Young, to as-

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient Serv't, EDITOR SO. STANDARD.

COLUMBUS, August 21st., 1851. Dear Sir :- Your note of this date, conveying the

The exact language, used by me, on the occasion re-

was this :- I stated to the audience, that the real point cheapening labor, and the trades' union and mechanical associations must fail for the lack of that honor and boasts publicly of having got one subscriber that we community of interest which belong to and uphold and lost since Gen. Quitman spoke here. We conclude there in its anisyment. I asserted that without community of interest which belong to and uphold and of course that his subscription swells just in proportion swells just in proportion laws passed in pursuance of the constitution, to punsustain them now. As a mechanic then we oppose all schemes tending to emancipation, and this new project which acquiesces in a refusal by the general government to recognize and protect slave property in the four months; and if he gets what we lose he has just similar to the laws existing in Mississippi and most as he concluded, the hills and dales re-echoed burning to the laws existing in Mississippi and most as he concluded, the hills and dales re-echoed burning to the laws existing in Mississippi and most as he concluded, the hills and dales re-echoed burning to the laws existing in Mississippi and most as he concluded, the hills and dales re-echoed burning to the laws existing in Mississippi and most as he concluded, the hills and dales re-echoed burning to the laws existing in Mississippi and most as he concluded, the hills and dales re-echoed burning to the laws existing in Mississippi and most as he concluded, the hills are law to the laws existing in Mississippi and most as he concluded, the hills are law to the law to t territories, and which admits the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the federal district, is just such a project as Southern men will endeavor to repudiate in a ject as Southern men will endeavor to repudiate in a very short time. Like the Missouri compromise it is a gift from the South and a promise from the North— ning last—we have since added to our list, eight new the former to be used against the South, and the latter will be forgotten the moment slavery can be disturbed. That is about our average daily accession now neighshown itself as strongly in favor of Southern Rights as the First.

the legal profession, (some of them) whose business it was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the constitution and laws was to study and understand the c bor-we have booked 68 in six days, and that will a- of the government under which we live. I called up- down Main and up Market street to the Court House on this audience, as well as on opponents, who assert where a large and eager crowd had congregated. that slavery is protected in those territories, during The Marshal of the day wheeled the head of the co their territorial condition, by the constitution and laws umn facing the Court House square, and here he is Below will be found a communication from Col. J. of the United States, to state (any one or all of them) troduced T. I. Sharp Esq., to the General. In he ed distinctly that he "would divide time" with any other territorial government"—that I had answered in tleman to state it—it is this: our friend G. G. Moore place great reliance. In a speech in the Congress of there are many, we should here name them with great the United States, in February, 1850, Mr. Toombs, pleasure. No man will charge us with intentional speaking on the subject, said :

general duty to protect this great interest equally our submission friends, and they are determined to be with euery other, was universally admitted and fairly performed by every department of the Gov-

"In 1802, Georgia geded her western lands, she protected slavery in her grant, and the Government omplied with her stipulations.

In 1803 the United Stated acquired Louisiana from France by purchase. There is no special reings; and while we have reviewed his political writ- ference to slavery in the treaty; it was protected ple only under the general term of property. This acquisition was soon after the treaty divided into two Territories-over both of which governments were established. The law of slavery obtained in er has the seal of condemnation set upon him by his who desire you to yield obedience to wrong, injustice after examining his communication, that if he still in-Northern brother, and he is not permitted to set down and outrage. No people ever lost their liberty withat the Communion Table with him. The Northern out having those in their midst who advised and coun- he can appeal with entire confidence to us to do him trade in these Territories, but gave the protection of ample justice whenever he shall satisfy us that we have erred. With these remarks, we submit the whole issue to an intelligent community. Union, a new government was established by Con-gress over the rest of the country under the name Repeated concession on our part has been followed ed no exclusion; slaveholders emigrated to the but invites them to further aggressions. It becountry with their slaves, and were protected by just been handed me which contains the following, country with their slaves, and were protected by their government. In 1819 Florida was acquired comes, therefore, our public and most sacred duty by purchase; its laws recognized and protected slave as free-men, to stand upon our defence.

"I have thus briefly reviewed the whole territorial legislation of Congress from the beginning of the quietude of their homes, confident in the firmthe Government until 1820, and it sustains my proposition, that within that period there was no with the public duty of overlooking and maintainprecedent where Congress had exercised, or attempted to exercise, any primary constitutional power to prevent slaveholders from emigrating lic lands; and that it had extended the protection of dazzling hopes of national preferment and reward with their slave property to any portion of the pubits laws and its arms over such persons, in all cases except in the Northwest Territory, where it was Southern men, we blushed to behold the proud to destroy the slave trade between the States so far as the it is, and with the explanation of Governor Quitman, time, I did not hear it. Indeed, it would have aplished before the formation of our present Constitu

been the doctrine and policy of the South. This the sovereignty of Mississippi. From his illustraidea results from a total misconception of our past ous example, we have learned, that whatever danhistory. In all of our former acquisitions, except gers the times portend, it is unworthy of men and Oregon, slavery was expressly protected by law freemen, to take counsel of their fears. It is with of them; we had only to resist hostile legislation to that Mississippi in the time of her peril and her secure our rights. In Oregon there was no law trial, contained amongst her patriotic citizens one, upon the subject, we resisted unavailingly hostile the noblest Roman of them all, to whom her sons legislation, and were excluded. The acquisition can turn with confidence and hope. That gallant from mexico presented the first case where there old hero who led the chivalry of the South to was a law against slavery, upon which the direct battle and to victory upon the field of Monterey. question arose of the power and duty of Congress of Cherubusco, on the hights of Chepultepe, at to repeal it. The doctrine, as now applied, is but the Gate of Belen. The citizen General who two years old. Gen. Cass, in the Presidential first unfurled the Stars and Stripes over the City canvass of 1848, finding himsalf embarrassed by of the Montezumas, who always bore the conquer gress during the late session. Its next appearance the honor of that Flag, under the brood wing

sion referred to by Col. Cobb.

If I misunderstood you, I clearly owe an explanation to Col. Cobb. and should be most ben.

If I misunderstood you, I clearly owe an exfurther said, however, that even if the government had has ever delighted to honor. On him she has described this duty heratofore it was no reason why it

To the editor of the "Southern Standard."

Reception of General Quitman in Loundes On Tuesday last at the dawn of day the cannon gave note that the friends of the Constitution and the Un ion were on the alert. About 8 o'clock A. M., a large concourse of gentlemen sailied forth to meet and wel come the brave old standard-bearer of State Rights and constitutional Union, to Lowndes county. He was met at Plymouth, on the West bank of the rive-Under the direction of A. G. WIER, the Marshal of the day, the old General was escorted to a convenient no sition, and as he filed into line, Boling Sweringin, an old and true State Rights Union man proposed the cheers for Gen. Quitman-they were given with great

"For the first thirty years of our history this The day passed off well-all seemed pleased except displeased anyway.

J. F. Jack's Address on the Reception of Gen Quitman.

GENERAL .- I am charged by the State Rights Association of Lowndes County, with the agreeably duty of welcoming your arrival amongst us and tendering to you the hospitalities of our peo

We are now engaged in a stirring political contest, involving those rights and isterests which appeal most strongly to the hearts of free-men. A Constitution deliberately violated by Congress, the most sacred obligations of plighted faith openly

Sir, it happened in this, as in all periods of agiry at the time of the acquisition. The United tation-the times have tried the virtue of men's souls. After the sons of the South had returned from the field of their martial achievements in Mexico, to their own genial clime, they reposed in ness and integrity of those whom they had charged ing their common interests. But some of these were overawed by the imposing presence of power, others were allured and seduced from duty by We grieved to see them yield up our Constitutioncrest of the South, lowered and humbled before

the ambition of the North. Happily for us however, fellow-citizens, and for In an address to his constituents, in October, 1850, the country, we had at home, and in our midst, Chief Magistrate, who incorruptable and undam-"But it is said that non-intervention has already ted, dared to stand by the honor, the interests and

to our slave property. This doctrine of non-inter- hearts best blood, so long as it shall be the embles vention deprives us of all hope of procuring a di- of our Republican liberties and our Constitutions I argued, therefore, that this duty of protection had always been discharged as stated by W. Toombo

first visit, during the present canvass, to the coun-